

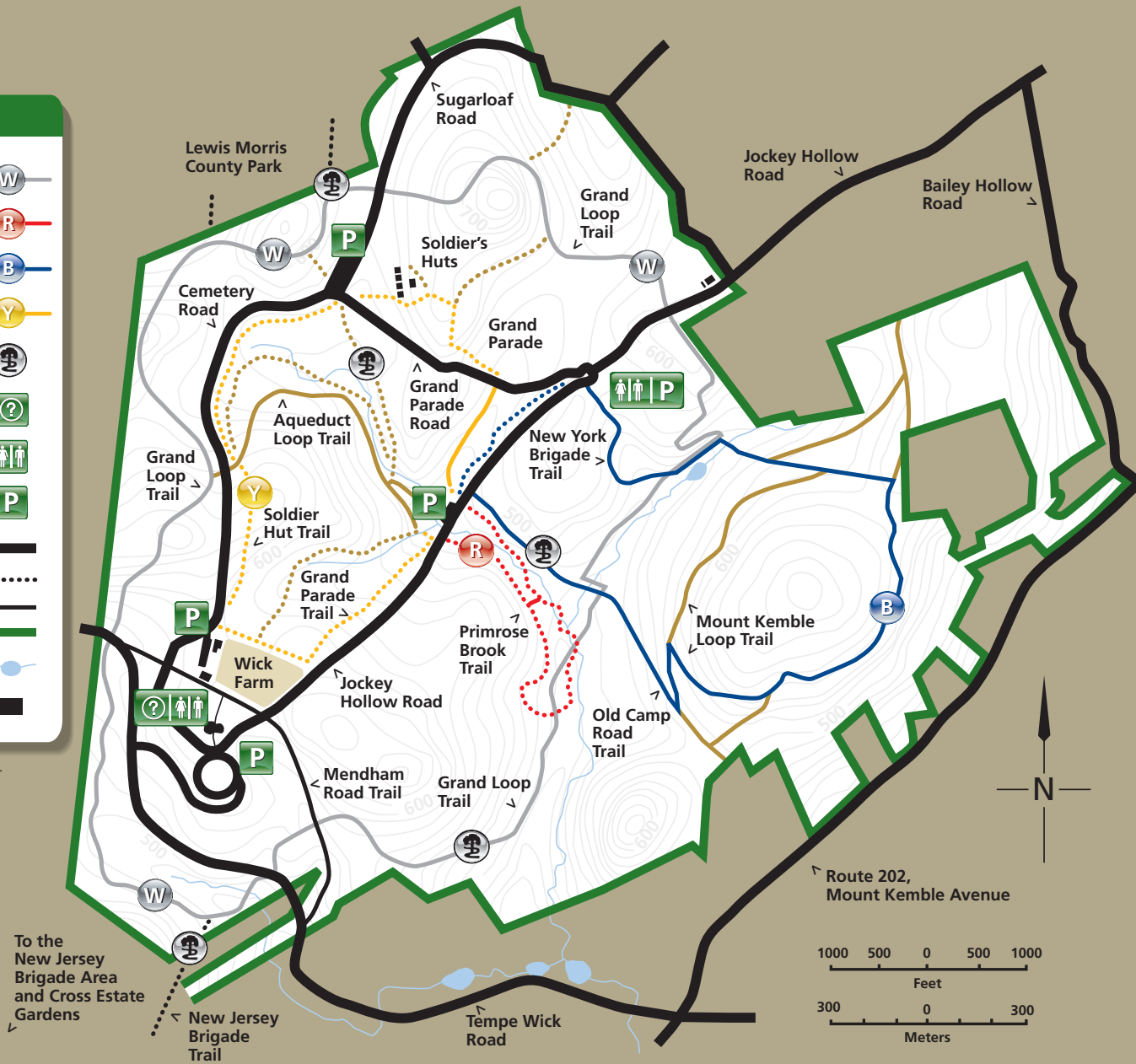
Morristown National Historical Park



Legend

- Blazed Trails*
 - White: 6.5 miles
 - Red: 1.13 miles
 - Blue: 3.0 miles
 - Yellow: 2.25 miles
- Patriots' Path
- Visitor Center
- Restrooms
- Parking
- Paved Roadway
- Foot Trail Only
- Bridle/Foot Trail
- Park Boundary
- Stream/Watercourse
- Building/Structure

*All distances are approximate.



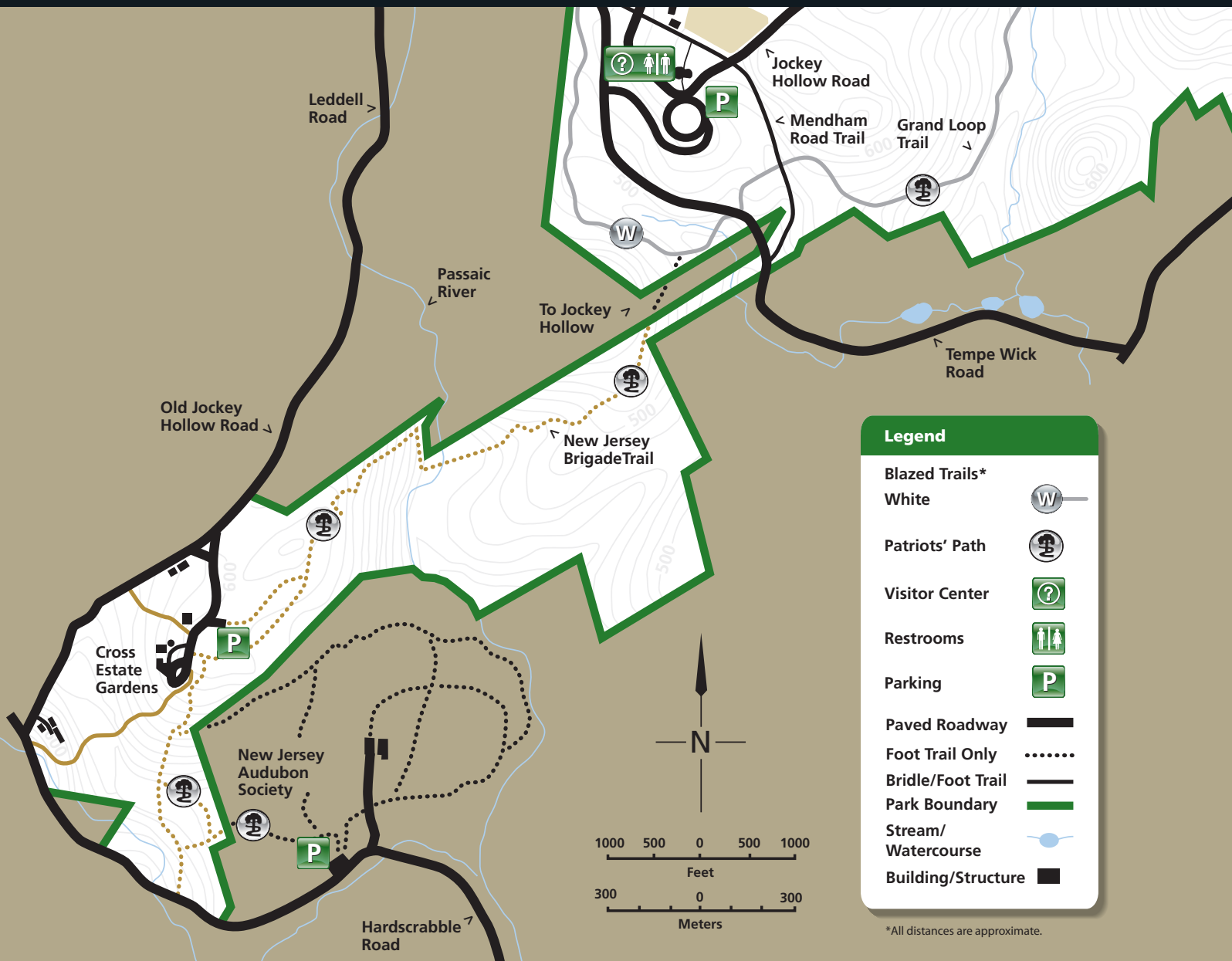
Jockey Hollow

While the origin of the name “Jockey Hollow” is unclear, the term was in use during the American Revolution. One theory is that the name “Jockey Hollow” was originally “Jockey’s Hollow” and referred to a valley used for raising horses. However, for much of its history, Jockey Hollow was farmland. In the eighteenth century, Henry Wick, Peter Kemble and Joshua Guerin owned farms here and grew crops such as wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat,

apples and flax. Jockey Hollow was farmed until the creation of Morristown National Historical Park in 1933.

Due to the farming activity and the need to use trees to build approximately 1,200 log huts for the troops, Jockey Hollow during and immediately after the Continental Army encampments had a much more open landscape than the woods you hike through today.

Morristown National Historical Park



New Jersey Brigade Area

In the “hard” winter of 1779–80, about 900 soldiers from the New Jersey Brigade encamped here at what was known as “Eyre’s Forge.” The existence of a forge in this area is not surprising. At the time of the Revolution, iron was one of Morris County’s main sources of income. The New Jersey Brigade was the last of the Continental Army to arrive for the big 1779–80 encampment. The soldiers started building their huts on December 17th and moved into them on the 25th, Christmas Day.

Hiking Suggestions

Easy Trails

Red Trail: 1.13 miles. | Yellow Trail: 2.25 miles.

Moderate Trail

Blue Trail: 3.0 miles.

Strenuous Trails

White Trail: 6.5 miles. | New Jersey Brigade Trail: 2.75 miles one-way (5.5 round trip).